



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 21—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00; Temperature, max-
80; min. 68; Weather, fair; rain in valleys.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 5c; Per
Ton, \$100. 85 Analysis Beets, 14s 9d; Per
Ton, \$104.

Established July 2, 1850.

VOL. XLI, NO. 7057.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RESIGNATION OF ATKINSON IS ACCEPTED

This Afternoon A. F. Judd Will Begin His Investigation of the School Department in Behalf of Governor Carter.

Executive Chambers, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 21, 1905.

A. T. Atkinson, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dear Sir:—Your favor of March 21st, tendering your resignation, is hereby accepted, to take effect upon the appointment of your successor. Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) G. R. CARTER, Governor.

That letter closed the correspondence which has taken place between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction relative to the change in the Department of Education which the Governor has felt was made necessary by the report of the House Committee submitted to him some days ago.

Albert F. Judd, who has been designated as Governor Carter's personal representative to make the investigation into the affairs of the department, and who has accepted the responsibility, was in consultation with the Governor yesterday relative to the manner and scope of the proposed investigation.

"It will be a wide open investigation," Mr. Judd said. "I will hold it at the Bungalow and will begin the work at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow. I do not propose to have any star chamber proceedings, and the doors will not be closed."

When it became noised about the Capitol building early yesterday morning that Superintendent Atkinson had reconsidered his previous determination, and had sent in his resignation to the Governor, there was the usual gossip about the probable succession. The Governor did not care, however, to discuss this feature of the matter. "One thing at a time," he said. "I have not chosen anybody for the place. I have accepted the resignation of Mr. Atkinson, to take effect when his successor is named."

As a matter of fact, it does not seem at all probable that anybody will be named in Mr. Atkinson's place until after the investigation into the affairs of the Department has been concluded. However, the matter of the succession is entirely in the hands of Governor Carter, and there may be a change at any time.

The investigation to be conducted by Mr. Judd is intended to be full and
(Continued on Page 2)

HOUSE HEALTH COMMITTEE TAKING DOWN THE BARS

Threat to Defy the Board of Health Relative to the Management of the Kalihi Detention Station.

The House Health Committee is at it again. This time it is said that the committee has passed a resolution to allow Dr. Augur of Honolulu, Dr. Camp of Honolulu and Dr. Rice of Hilo to go down to the Kalihi Detention Station and examine all patients there as to whether they have leprosy. This action is to be taken in defiance of any desire to the contrary on the part of the Board of Health. In fact, the committee, having been told that any one patient could be examined, proposes to overlook the President of the Board of Health like a white chip, and examine them all.

Drs. Augur and Camp are perfectly reputable physicians in Honolulu, and Dr. Rice has been treating some people thought to be lepers at Hilo. The point is, however, that the committee is said to propose the taking of the whole matter out of the hands of the Board of Health, in effect setting aside the segregation laws.

Governor Carter was extremely indignant yesterday when this information was given to him. "We are spending \$125,000 a year to enforce the segregation laws," he said, "and now these people propose to make a farce of it. If we are to make a farce of the laws, let us abandon it altogether. It would be more consistent. Are the Hawaiians prepared to go before the world as favoring that idea I wonder? If they are, let us know it. This defiance of the Board of Health amounts practically to a nullification of all the work we are trying to do."

President Pinkham of the Board of Health will show fight, it is understood, if an attempt is made to carry out this last design of the Health Committee. The matter may even come

into the courts if the committee hold to their purpose. The proposition, of course, has not come into the House as yet. At present it has not gone beyond the stage of committee business. But there are some sinister looking clouds in the sky.

"There are likely to be things doing in the House tomorrow," said Representative Holstein last night. "The Health Committee reported to the House late yesterday afternoon that its resolution to the effect that three physicians be taken down to Kalihi Station to examine a patient there was useless, as the President of the Board of Health had refused to admit the committee to the Station."

And so Mr. Pinkham has shown fight, it would seem. It remains to be seen who will be the winner. "I am not a member of the Health Committee," went on Mr. Holstein, "but Mr. Fernandez, the chairman of that committee was present at a meeting of the committee on the Molokai Settlement, of which I am a member, tonight, and he intimated that some action would be taken by his committee. There was only one patient that it was desired to have examined, and that by physicians who have all had experience with leprosy, Drs. Augur, Rice and Camp, I believe. Mr. Pinkham, I understand, absolutely refused to admit the Health Committee of the House to the Kalihi Station. Well, suppose that they did want to take physicians with them? Are they not the Health Committee of the House?"

This is the other side of the story, and so, it will be seen, that the portents in the sky are flying pretty close to earth, and that they are dark indeed. Mr. Pinkham does not propose to be overlooked, like a white chip. The Health Committee of the House does not put itself in the white chip class, either. And the Health Committee, and some other members, will be apt to say things on the floor today. What action will follow, no statesman who could be found last night seemed to be very clear about. But that the House will declare war on the Health Department seems certain.

BIG FIRES MASTERED

Belief that Destruction of Forests Has Been Checked.

Mr. Ralph S. Hosmer, the Superintendent of Forestry, yesterday afternoon received the following letter from Mr. David Haughs, who has been in charge of fighting the Wahiawa Forest Fire:

Wahiawa, March 21, 1905.
R. S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry.
Dear Sir: I am sorry I have not been able to get near a telephone since I got up here—otherwise I would have kept you posted on what has been going on.

After writing my last note to you (Sunday) the fires started up in several places along the fire line. This was on Sunday afternoon. I asked Mr. Clark on Saturday evening to telephone Mr. Goodale and ask him to come up on Sunday. Mr. Goodale got up to the fire about 10 o'clock Sunday morning but I happened to be away at the other end of the burning part and did not meet him till three in the afternoon.

It was evident then that more men were required. After talking the matter over, Mr. Goodale at once consented to send Mr. George Watt, with as many men as he could get hold of. I asked for not less than 100 men. Mr. Pratt arrived at the fire about five o'clock on Monday morning with a gang of 210 men. We started them at once to clear a space 30 feet wide right around the fires. By three in the afternoon Monday, the fires were completely surrounded.

Eighty men from the Waipahu Plantation arrived about 8 o'clock Monday morning and started on the Waipahu side clearing a track along the fire line. We did not meet them until about 2 o'clock in the p. m. Seventeen men from the Pearl City Fruit Co. arrived on Sunday night about 7 o'clock to patrol and to do what they could until the men from Waialua arrived Monday morning. Mr. Kellogg's men have also been on duty, night and day, also Mr. Clark's and Mr. Eames's men.

Mr. Watt is back this morning (Tuesday) with a small gang of men to do patrol work along the trails. There is not the least fear of the fires crossing if a guard is kept and I will see that that is done.

I got your telephone message instructing me to stay until the fires were entirely out.

We had a slight shower last night which will help us out a little. I will let you know what is happening every opportunity I have.

Very truly yours,
DAVID HAUGHS.

Mr. Haughs's report emphasizes the need of patrolling a fire after it is under control. This will be done at Wahiawa and the watch kept up till the danger is finally over.

Mr. Hosmer received a wireless from Mr. Geo. W. McDougall of South Kona, Tuesday morning, to the effect that the fires there were under control and being watched and patrolled. "Mr. McDougall feels keenly, as do all of those who have been fighting the forest fires here of late, that there ought to be some law to hold in check those persons who set fires to burn brush in times of drought, without taking the proper and necessary precautions to prevent their spread."

This question is now being carefully considered by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and it is probable that some tangible results will be got before long, in the way of a forest fire law.

Prof. A. Koehle, entomologist for the Territorial government and the planters, is now in Fiji. He arrived there by the Aorangi on February 28, and will probably leave by the next Canadian steamer due here from that place. He is in the South Seas searching for insect enemies of destructive bugs and things here.

THE VOLCANO RESUMES ITS LAVA FLOW AND FIREWORKS

From Demosthenes, Volcano House, March 21st.
To Lycurgus, Honolulu.
Volcano very active below. Visible from Hotel all night. Several fountains spouting. Floor of crater covered with hot lava.

FLASH TESTS ELSEWHERE

None on the Mainland Higher Than 110 Deg

Those who are interested in securing a monopoly of supplying oil to consumers of fuel oil in Hawaii, are seeking to bar out all oil which flashes at less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit. If they can get the Hawaiian Legislature to help them in this scheme, they will thereby bar out about one-third of the oils of California from being used in Hawaii, and will be just that much nearer to securing a monopoly and ability to charge the Hawaiian consumer a higher price for the oil required for local consumption.

This same question has been threshed out all over the United States, and fuel oil flash tests have been established by law in many of the States.

In Chicago, Philadelphia and Galveston, all near oil fields, and where oil is largely used as fuel, no flash test is required by law.

The following are the flash tests required by some of the cities and states of the Union.

So far as the Advertiser can ascertain, there is not a city or state which requires a higher flash test for fuel oil than 110 degrees Fahrenheit:

Denver, Colorado	110 deg. Fahr.
Los Angeles, Cal.	110 " "
Milwaukee, Wis.	110 " "
New York, N. Y.	100 " "
San Francisco, Cal.	105 " "
State of Iowa	105 " "
State of Massachusetts	100 " "
State of Minnesota	110 " "
State of Montana	110 " "
State of Nebraska	100 " "
State of New Hampshire	100 " "
State of New Jersey	100 " "

Only two or three years ago a desperate attempt was made in San Francisco to secure a 150 degrees flash test. The attempt was all the more adroit, in that it was made through the City Fire Marshal, who made the usual hypocritical and untrue plea that it was a move in the interest of public safety. The attempt was proved beyond question to be the work of would-be oil monopolists, who were seeking to corner the market by shutting out their competitors, and it failed ignominiously. The test remained at 110 degrees, the highest required anywhere in the United States.

Nothing daunted, the conspirators carried the fight into the legislature at Sacramento. The character of that body is unlike Caesar's wife, and the Southern Pacific is supposed to carry a working majority of its members in its pocket, and the oil monopolists are popularly believed to be as thick as two in a bed with the S. P., but again the motive was too apparent and the proposition too raw to be swallowed, even in monopoly ridden California, and the conspirators were driven in confusion from the field. They evidently think that unsophisticated Hawaii is fair game, and are trying to work the discredited California scheme on the legislators of Hawaii by getting them to adopt a 150 degrees test.

The joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature will meet again with closed doors this morning to continue its investigation of the school department. Miss Corson, a teacher, and Dr. Rodgers, Secretary of the Board of Education, were the witnesses examined yesterday. Miss Corson told the committee about having spanked a bad girl, whose parents complained of it, and about spanking having been forbidden by the Superintendent. And at that it was a very gentle spanking—and Miss Corson thought it was needed.

LINEVITCH IS IN COMMAND

Kuropatkin In Charge of One of the Manchurian Armies Under Him.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 22.—Gen. Linevitch has established his headquarters at the Chen-Chian-Atzu crossing of the Sungari river. Gen. Kuropatkin has been appointed commander of the first Manchurian army under Linevitch.

A GOVERNOR'S FLIGHT.

TOKIO, Mar. 22.—The Chinese governor of Liadyang has confessed to having 32 relatives who are Russian spies. Summary punishment is probable.

ROJESTVENSKY RETURNING.

ADEN, Mar. 22.—Thirty-two coal-laden steamers are here awaiting the Russian fleet.

RUSSIA'S HOME TROUBLES ARE BEING RENEWED

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 22.—There is a recurrence of agrarian troubles. At Lodz the workmen are on a strike and one policeman has been shot. At Mitau agitators stopped work on seventeen estates and troops were sent to quell them. A bomb exploded at Warsaw in the midst of a patrol of police infantry, seriously wounding eight.

JULES VERNE DYING.

AURIENS, Mar. 22.—Jules Verne is dying of diabetes.

Crushed with disappointment, the most widely read of living French authors has been slowly passing away for months. Jules Verne is a living example of the proverb that a prophet is honored save in his own country. The wonderful stories of imagination and mystery that have delighted readers of many nationalities have given him a world-wide reputation and reflected no little honor on his native land. Yet France has been so ungrateful that she has denied Jules Verne his one ambition, a seat among the forty immortals of the French Academy. The disappointment, together with the treatment accorded to him by literary men of his own country have broken down the old man and he has been critically ill for months. As an imaginative writer of fiction Jules Verne has few, if any competitors. He has lived to see some of his most widely imaginative tales, such as "Around the World in Eighty Days" surpassed by actual conditions but even amid the wonders of modern invention and science the charm of the tales of this genius has not lessened.

HIGH PRICED SUGAR CAUSES SMALLER USE,

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—The Havemeyer sugar refinery in Brooklyn has shut down, throwing 3000 men out of employment. The decreased consumption of sugar owing to the high price is the cause.

CHAMBERLAIN MAROONED.

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The cabinet has decided not to commit the government on the fiscal question. This is regarded as a desertion of Chamberlain.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ADOPTS MUTUAL PLAN

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—The directors of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., have adopted the mutualization plan by which the policy-holders elect seven directors and the stockholders six.

CONSUL-GENERAL CRITICISES STREETS AND POSTOFFICES

Hon. J. Bray, the American Consul-General at Melbourne, was a through passenger on the Sonoma yesterday en route to Washington, D. C.

In a brief interview concerning Honolulu, Mr. Bray said that he had visited Honolulu five years ago, and the improvements since that time, were little short of marvellous.

But he had two criticisms to make during his observations while making a tour of the city.

"First, your streets should be ma-

denized. That is imperative if you want a good, clean city.

"Second, your postoffice is absolutely inadequate for such an important city as Honolulu. It is antiquated and should be larger."

Mr. Bray was told that the endeavor had been made to secure an appropriation from Washington to make an improvement in the postal system here, but this had failed.

"I am going on to Washington," said Mr. Bray, "and I will put in a good word for Honolulu, and see if that won't have some effect."